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Naples, September 1.

BY a Felucca sent Express from *Reggia* we have advice, that the French Fleet was upon the point of departing again from thence, on some important design. Our Viceroy hath caused a great many Cannon to be planted in several places for the greater security of the Dutch Squadron of Men of War that are in our Mole.

Gottenburg, Sept. 4. You have already heard of the Sieur *Guldenlieu*'s having besieged *Bahus*; we are now to tell you, that the Siege was raised, after the great preparations the Danes had made to attack it, having particularly raised a great Battery upon the Hill which lies near the place called *Fountaine Hill*, the night after the defeat of the 3000 Suedes at *Helmstadt*, the Sieur *Guldenlieu* retiring with his Forces to *Fulandt*, as is supposed, upon the advice he received of the Ryck Chancellors advancing with 9000 of the Countrey Militia, and some other Troops on this side the River; and we are told of a skirmish between those Troops and the Danes, who endeavoured to pass the said River, and that 300 of the latter were killed. It is reported likewise, that the Troops commanded by Colonel *Gillenpitz* have defeated a Regiment of *Norway*. The Germans that were taken Prisoners at *Helmstadt* have put themselves into the King of Suedens Service; but the Danes, together with Major-General *Duncan* and Colonel *Trop*, are carried to *Stockholme*. Eleven Danish Men of War with three Fireships are returned on these Coasts, upon whom our ships under the command of Admiral *Sichladt*, though inferiour in number, continue to have a watchful eye. The Ryck Chancellor is encamped with his Forces at *Tuntena*, and is laying Bridges over the River, in order to his march to *Wenersburg*, now possessed by the Danes.

Ditto, Sept. 5. We have this day advice, that Count *Pontius de la Gardie* and Count *Gustave Lilly*, with 400 Horse, and the Regiment of Foot of *Smaland* have defeated two Regiments of Bores raised in *Schonen* for the service of *Denmark*, and that 1300 were killed upon the place, our Troops giving them no quarter.

Copenhagen, Sept. 12. Our King having advanced as far as *Laholm*, in his march to *Helmstadt*, has made a halt there, to expect the coming up of four Regiments, who are arrived in *Schonen* from *Mecklenburg*, and six Regiments more under the command of Lieutenant-General *Baudis* from *Holstein*. The King of *Sueden* continues with his Forces on the other side of *Helmstadt*. Admiral *Tromp* Cruises with the Fleet under his command on the Coast of *Sueden*, to intercept several Suedes Vessels which are coming with Soldiers from *Finland*. The news of the taking of *Bahus* by the Sieur *Guldenlieu* is contradicted.

Hamburg, Sept. 15. What was written by the last Post from *Lubeck* of a Battel between the Suedes and Danes Armies near *Helmstadt*, proves without ground; but we receive the confirmation of the Sieur *Guldenlieu*'s having defeated 3000 Suedes on the Frontiers of *Norway*. In *Pomeren* they begin to complain of the want of Forage and other Provisions. The Elector of *Brandenburg* is at present before *Lochenitz*; and it's reported that the Suedes have quitted *Dam*.

From the Camp before Philipsburg, *Sept.* 9. The 7 instant at night, we had such ill weather, that we could not put in execution the orders that were given for the finishing our Galeries over the great Ditch, *&c.* The next day we continued our preparations in order to a general Assault; and in the afternoon, the Sieur *du Fay*, Governor of the place, sent a Note signed by him, to the Imperial Generals, desiring he might have permission to send out two Officers to treat with them; which was granted; and the young Count *Leslie* Major of Count *Mansfelts* Regiment, and the Baron *Houchin* were sent into the Town in hostage, for the Sieur *le Roy* the Kings Lieutenant of the place; and Monsieur *de Valgirare* Captain of Dragoons, who came out to Treat: They demanded 20 days to write to their Army, and to expect succour in, which if not arrived before the expiration of them, they would surrender the place; to which our Generals answered, That the demand was extravagant, and that they would not enter into any Treaty upon that foot, but that for the rest they would be willing to grant the Garison the most honourable conditions which their brave defence merited; upon which, the French Officers returned into the Town, and presently after came out again, with power from their Governor to abate some days of the 20; towards evening the Treaty begun, which lasted till next day at noon, without being able to come to any agreement, when Count *Mansfeld* was sent into the Town, with full power and the last intentions of our Generals; and finally the Capitulation was concluded, in substance, That the Garison should march out the 17 in the morning, if not succored before, with Arms and baggage, two pieces of Cannon of 24 l. two of 12, and 4 of 8, with a Mortar piece, *&c.* That it should not be understood that the place was succored, unless a Royal Army, composed of Horse and Foot, with Artillery, arrived at *Graben Rousseim*, or any other place within that distance of *Philipsburg*. That in case of the arrival of such an Army, the Besiegers may draw themselves up in Battalia, without that the Besieged do fire upon them, or do them any harm whatsoever. That the 16 the Besieged shall deliver up a Gate to us. That the Garison shall be conducted to *Haguenaw*, *&c.*

Strasburg, Sept. 11. The Duke of *Luxemburg* remains in his quarters at *Weil* in *Brisgow*, but hath caused his Bridge over the *Rhine* to be removed above *Brisac*. The Imperial Army is still encamped near *Offenburg*, nothing considerable having happened for several days past. Major-General *Schultz* has had a rencounter with a French party, and hath taken about 40 prisoners. The Mareschal *de Crequi* has been at *Deux-ponts*, to visit the Garison there, but is since returned again to *Metz*.

Spire, Sept. 12. The time seems very long till the Garison of *Philipsburg* be marched out, and the place be in possession of the Imperialists, which will not be till the 17 instant. We are told, that not many hours before the Governor sent out to desire a Parley, things had such an ill aspect in the Camp, that many doubted